

# The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION

MONTPELIER, VT.  
FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

## Decline in Gold.

A writer in a New York paper thus accounts for the decline in gold:

"A great excitement was caused in Wall and William streets to-day by the decline of four per cent in gold, and many anxious inquirers asked, 'What is the cause of all this?' When it becomes known that half a dozen wealthy firms in London are about to place in the market several millions of gold to be sold at market rates, the proceeds to be invested in Government 7 3-10s, they will probably realize the true cause of the decline. A gentleman recently arrived from London stated yesterday that several millions of gold would be there in a few days; and further, that the capitalists of London are fully convinced that the rebellion will soon be put down, and Government securities will be sold at a large premium."

The New York *World*, true to its mission of fault-finding, is now in distress because the premium on gold is declining. A little while ago, when it was going up to frightful figures, it daily "pitched into" Secretary Chase and Congress, as the cause of the advance, and as thus being responsible for the ruin of the country. It now is equally clamorous because it has discovered that the decline will have a tendency to stop the export of produce, and ruin the country by draining it of gold. In short, the gold market seems to affect this copperhead sheet very much as the original copperhead was "affected" toward his porridge,—it was either too hot or too cold, and he wouldn't take it either way.

**GEN. STOUGHTON AT RICHMOND.**—We copy from the war correspondence of the *Free Press*, an item relating to Gen. Stoughton in captivity:

Several of the men who were captured with Gen. Stoughton and accompanied him to Richmond, have been paroled and have returned. They say that they were taken to Culpepper that night and next morning and remained there over one day, a delay which probably would have ensured the recapture of the prisoners, had a sufficient cavalry force followed upon their tracks. Gen. Stoughton was well treated at Culpepper by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who was a classmate of the General's at West Point; but after his arrival at Richmond he was taken to the Libby Prison, where he now lies in company with 108 officers of our army, who are all confined in one room. A lady acquaintance of the General's in Richmond had furnished him with some blankets; but he was kept on the same scanty fare as that allowed to the other prisoners—a third of a loaf of bread and a small piece of poor meat *per diem*. The General and his friends are hoping, as I hear, for his speedy release or parole.

Yours truly, G.

## Interesting from Vicksburg.

The St. Louis *Republican* has a letter from its correspondent with the Army near Vicksburg, dated March 16, which says:

"In regard to the canal here, digging still continues. Four days ago I would have been completed had not the high water from outside made three new breaks, setting the work back at least ten days. By the last of next week, unless an accident again occurs, it will be navigable. In regard to the other canals—that at Lake Providence and the one above it—they have both for the present been abandoned, as letting the water in would overflow the whole country. All interest is now centered upon the Yazoo Pass expedition, the force engaged in which has been greatly augmented. Divisions have been rapidly sent hither and a large army will thus speedily be on a stream that places them far in the rear of Vicksburg. Of course there are an abundance, and no one expects aught but success."

The Yazoo winds along some distance in the rear of Vicksburg, from whence an army could be easily moved against Black river railroad bridge. In anticipation of this, the rebel troops are now between the Black river and Jackson, but where they will have to fight on "equal terms with our own, not having inaccessible nights and miles of batteries to defend them. They have thus already been obliged to leave their defenses and move fifty miles back to a by no means strong position for the purpose of protecting their rear. Therefore, if they fight at all, they have got to do so at a long distance from Vicksburg, and where, for aught it could benefit them, that place might as well be in China. Black river bridge once destroyed, they would be locked in a prison, no avenue for escape, and but a few miles' breadth of country from which to draw supplies."

A battle at Vicksburg itself is now no longer expected by either side. The rebel general will have to give battle fifty miles away very speedily, or else vacate that entire section. Gen. Grant

thus chooses his own battle ground, which they have to accept or retreat. Vicksburg is at once placed, as regards fighting them, far to one side. The real issue of the whole matter, at present, rests upon the result of the Yazoo Pass expedition; co-operated with by General Grant and Admiral Porter below, there seems little reason to fear any reverse.

Reinforcements are rapidly sent to the fleet there, and those having the expedition in charge are confident of success. One thing is certain, they cannot come back, and have either got to force their way on successfully, or be disastrously defeated. There is no retreat for them. Two weeks will probably elapse before anything exciting transpires here."

**THE POLICY OF THE DEMOCRACY.**—Chief Justice Catton, of Illinois, a war Democrat, who is "for a ten years' war if necessary, rather than give up the Union," has addressed a letter to Gov. Seymour, of New York, upon the policy of the Democratic party, which he evidently fears will be debauched by the peace Democracy. His views are sufficiently indicated by the closing paragraph of his letter, which we copy:

"The true course of the Democratic party in the future is manifest. We must walk in the light of the past. If we would maintain the ascendancy already attained, and augment our ranks by the accession of these Republicans who are disgusted and alarmed by the radical policy of the Abolition leaders, and who desire to prosecute the war by constitutional means and for constitutional ends, we must pursue a course alike dictated by patriotism and by policy. We must heartily and cordially live up to our profession during the canvass. We must show no lukewarmness or hesitancy in sustaining and prosecuting a war which, if abandoned by the people, must result in a dismemberment of the Union, the destruction of the Constitution and a disgrace to this people, which must attach to them and their posterity through all time. A dissolution of the Union once admitted—a destruction of the Constitution once effected, then this community of States will be resolved into its original element, and who can foretell where will be the end? There never was a clearer light shining before public men than that which illuminates the way in which we should walk. We may pursue a course now which will draw to our party all the reflective, substantial conservatism of the nation, by the aid and support of which we shall be enabled to wrest Abraham Lincoln from the desperate hands of those who are bent on the destruction of the Constitution and the Government, and to take the lead of public affairs, and finally restore the country to peace, unity and happiness. Or we may by another course repel from us those who have now come to our help and given us the victory, as well as the great mass of the Democrats themselves, and leave the party literally annihilated, and with it the last hope of the country blasted."

**Capt. D. T. Corbin**, late Provost Marshal, has published the following card:

"Notice is hereby given to all persons having accounts with this office, that the same have been turned over to Maj. Wm. Austine U. S. A., United States Mastering and Disbursing Officer, at this place, who will pay them as soon as a necessary instruction is received at Washington, of which due notice will be given."

The Provost Marshal, thanking the many Sheriff, Constables, Detectives, and citizens throughout the State, for their prompt co-operation and assistance in the discharge of his duties, this day, in pursuance of general orders from the War Department, terminates his official labors. All persons who have accounts on his orders, not yet forwarded for approval, will forward them at once to him at Wells River, Vt.

**SOUTH CAROLINA A LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—A correspondent who reads his name, relates the following anecdote of the late Mr. Pettigrew, of Charleston. A person meeting him in the street accosted him and said:

"Will you be kind as to direct me to the Lunatic Asylum?"

"Certainly," answered Mr. Pettigrew, "there it is," pointing to the east; "and there," turning and pointing to the South; "and there," pointing to the west; "and here again," pointing to the north. "You cannot possibly go amiss."

When asked an explanation of this singular direction, he said: "The whole State is a lunatic asylum, and the people are all lunatics."

Our correspondent gives the last month as the date of his conversation. — *N. Y. Post*.

**Dismissed.**—A telegram from Washington to the New York *Times*, says that Capt. Hutton, of the Vermont Cavalry, has been dismissed from the service on the recommendation of Gen. Heintzelman that he was unfit for an officer in consequence of the surprise on Feb. 26th, when Hutton and Woodward were captured.

## "Merely a Private."

It is the practice of some to speak lightly of those who are *merely private*s in the ranks of our great army. But it is perfectly obvious that all cannot be officers, and even the efficiency of those we have would be very limited, but for the essential aid rendered by the *privates*. In our present army, we have men in the ranks fighting for their country, who are not surpassed in education, intelligence and integrity, by any of the men who command them. It is generally conceded, that our greatest failures have been the fault of the Commanders rather than those who have filled the rank and file. The bosom of the private is the home of cherished affections, thrilling emotions, and a destiny awaits him as measureless as eternity. One has appropriately said:

Only a private! And what is a private but a citizen, who not only controls his country with his vote, but defends her with his life-blood. He is indeed only a private, but it is the glory of our republic that she counts in her ranks thousands and thousands of souls whose skill, intellect, education, and integrity would enrich and adorn any laud.

Only a private! But there is a home where he is bitterly missed morning, noon, and evening, and through the wakeful night. There are faces that brighten at the sight of his letters, pulses that beat high at the story of his valor, eyes that dim at the thoughts of his hardships. There are prayers that besiege the heavens for his soul, there are hearts that will break if he falls.

Never say, 'only a private!'

## Prejudice Against the Negro.

We find among soldiers and civilians, a very strong prejudice against the negro, which is as unjust as unaccountable. The Africans have inflicted no wrongs upon us, and if their existences among us has led to the present rebellion, as far as they are concerned they are the innocent cause. If their weaknesses render them our inferiors, this fact demands our sympathy, rather than our contempt and abuse. A Washington paper in a recent number appropriately says:

We would like to know what good thing this carefully-fostered prejudice against negroes has produced. What noble element of the human character has it developed? What virtuous tendency has it subdued, and what virtue has it brought into prominence? It has produced the fugitive slave law. It has produced mobs in almost every city in the Union. It is the cause of daily outrages on the persons and property of the colored population of the free States. It is not creditable to us that we treat a class of people who are free, with no more kindness than the slaveholders show to their mentals, whose lives, liberty and happiness they control; for if the negro is really our inferior, as we are fond of asserting—and undoubtedly with some truth—it is the part of true magnanimity to treat him with that kindness and condescension due from a superior to an inferior.

There is no warrant for this in human nature. It is not natural that we should abuse and despise men or women merely because their skins are darker than ours. Such is not the case in any other country. But here, in the free American Republic prejudice against a certain class has been so skillfully and persistently fostered, that the colored people suffer under a more inexorable and oppressive social discrimination than any other class of people out of the Celestial Empire. This is all wrong, false, and unchristian. It can produce no good. It can only encourage evil. It is a good political weapon for demagogues to use. It is a good basis on which to hang lies and sophisms, and to found local riots and national rebellions. It is a good means of making us hard, unjust, and uncharitable. It is an argument of great weight in the hands of infidels who would cast discredit on the Holy Bible, and sneer at the teachings of Christianity. But it will never make us noble, generous, self-sacrificing, or obedient to law, and lovers of justice. That such a prejudice, so deeply seated so ingrained in the very composition of every American, should be eradicated in one, or two, or even three generations, is too much to expect; but we think it high time that it should be left to die out

of itself, and that sensible men should cease to foster and applaud that which only produces civil disturbances and hardness of heart, and only redounds to the benefit of noisy demagogues, dishonest politicians, and traitors to the Government.

## The Markets.

### CAMBRIDGE MARKET, March 18.

At Market 650 Cattle, about 550 Beaves and 86 Stags consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows and one, two and three years old.

Prices.—Market Beef—Extra \$8.00 to 8.50; first quality \$7.00 to 7.50; 2d \$6.50 to 6.75; 3d, \$6.25 to 6.00.

Working Oxen—\$50 to 600.

Cows and Calves—\$30 to 44.

Yearlings—\$20.00 to 30.00; two years old, \$20.00 to 21.00; three years old, \$20.00 to 24.00.

Sheep and Lambs—2150 at market; prices in lots \$5.00 to 6.50 each; extra, \$7.50 to 9.00.

Spring Lambs—600 to 600.

Hides—8 to 9 c per lb. Tallow—8 to 8 1/2 c per lb.

Veal Calves—0 to 0 c per lb. Calf Skins—0 c per lb.

Pelt \$3.50 to 4.00 each.

Remarks.—There was an advance in prices of last week with a better supply of cattle and sheep. The best extra sold for \$8.50 per cent, and medium quality sold as high as \$7.50 per cent. Some lots of sheep sold as high as \$9.00 per pound. There were cattle at Market which came through from Illinois without change of cars.

### MONTPELIER MARKET, March 23.

Provisions.—Butter, 20 to 25. Cheese, 10 to 12. Lard 11. Tallow, 11. Dried Apple, 6 to 8. Eggs, 16 cents.

Potatoes, 25 to 35. Beans, \$1.50 a 2.00. West India Sugars, 12 to 16. Peas, \$1.00 to 1.25.

Onions—\$1.00. Apples—\$2.00 to 2.50 per bbl.

Flour—Extra, \$8.00 to 8.50. Double Extra \$9.00 to 9.50. Super-Extra \$10.00 to 10.50.

GRAIN AND HAY.—Corn, \$1.00. Oats 45 to 50. Hardspring seed, \$9.00 to 2.50 per bushel. Clover, 10 to 12 per pound.

Hay, 10 to 12 per ton. Rye \$1.00 to 1.10.

Miscellaneous.—Dry and green hard wood, 2.25 to 2.75. Shingles, \$1.00 to 1.50. Wool—common 50 to 75. Bark 2.50 per cord. Nails 5.00.

### BOSTON MARKET, March 21.

Flour.—Western, \$6.75 to 11.00.

Pork.—Prime, \$13.50 to 14.00; Mess, \$16.75 to 17.00.

Beef, \$12.50 to 14.50. Lard, 11 to 12 1/2. Hams, 9 1/2, hog dressed, 7 1/2 to 7 1/2.

Butter, 21 to 25. Cheese, 14 to 16. Eggs 17 to 18. Potatoes 30 to 40. Dried Apple 6 to 6 1/2.

Beans \$2.75 to 3.25. Peas \$1.15 to 1.20.

Herb glass seed 12.50 to 12.75. Clover, 10 to 10 1/2.

Straw 1 to 9 1/2. Tallow, 7 1/2 to 13.

Wool, Saxony fleece, 85 to 95; American Full Blood 92 to 95; Mid-bleed 85 to 88; Common 73 to 85.

Corn 9 to 1.00. Oats 75 to 80. Rye 9.00 to 1.10. Hops 20 to 25.

## CROCKERY WARE!

Having determined to CLOSE OUT my stock of CROCKERY, it is offered much below the ruling prices. The assortment is large, and comprises the newest and best styles of "BOUTES" Celebrated Ware. It was purchased before the recent heavy advances, and will be sold correspondingly low.

Montpelier, March 18, 1863.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

I shall leave my office on Monday, March 31st, to be absent about four weeks. Notice of my return will be given in this paper. During my absence my office will be kept open and persons wishing operations on teeth, can be waited upon by Mr. G. H. Fuller, who has been my assistant for six months past.

J. V. M. COMEGYS, Dentist.

Montpelier, March 12, 1863.

## ROSEWOOD

AND

BLACK WALNUT

## BURIAL CASKETS

and COFFINS of all descriptions, from the best to the cheapest.

## PICTURE and HAIR WREATH FRAME

in all varieties.

J. V. BABCOCK & CO.

## SOMETHING TO EAT.

Beef, Pork, Lard and Hams.

DRIED AND SMOKED BEEF.

Veal, Lamb, Chickens, Turkeys and Geese;

Salt Pork, Corned Beef, Tripe and Sausage;

Neat's Oil, Tallow, Soap, &c.,

Always on hand, and served to order at the MEAT MARKET, corner of Main and State Street.

R. H. WHITTIER.

## Agents Wanted;

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.

ANY one wishing profitable employment, address with

stamp enclosed,

B. R. RUSSELL, Publisher,

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who has constantly on hand a supply of the most saleable

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